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NO. 4158.

WEATHER—RAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1918.

ONE CENT in Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

## JAPAN TURNS EYES TO U. S. IN RUSS CRISIS

Delays Action Until Advices Reach Tokyo Concerning America's Plans.

STATE DEPT. ADVISED

Belief Is Nippon Expedition to Siberia Will Follow Exchange of Notes.

Tokyo, March 14.—The Japanese government will not act in Siberia without the United States having previous knowledge of what the Tokyo government intends.

This was learned today from a trustworthy source. The Japanese government is awaiting further knowledge as to just what the attitude of the United States is. It is the belief here that a Japanese expedition to Siberia is only a question of time.

Ambassador Returns.

Word is expected at almost any time as to just what the attitude of the Washington government is.

One of the most significant developments of the present time in the Orient is the return here from Peking of M. Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to the Chinese government.

M. Hayashi's return also may be connected with plans for mediation between North and South China with a view of unification.

It is believed important in view of the need of a unified China in case of action in Siberia. The present attitude of Japan on this question is a reversal of the former policy observed as regards China.

The Japanese officials are remaining reticent on the question regarding action in Siberia, but it is the belief here that the dispatch of an expedition will occur shortly.

Commenting last night on the dispatch from Tokyo, State Department officials confirmed the idea that Japan, before acting, would make her intentions in Siberia entirely plain. Whether this had already been done however, could not be learned. Nor would the officials venture to say that Japan would not act without American approval.

The exchanges that have been passing back and forth among the powers concerned, it was stated, have been entirely amicable in tone.

U. S. Stands Pat.

No definite confirmation could be obtained for the impression, conveyed by the Tokyo dispatch, that Washington had been asked again for a statement of its attitude. Its original position in opposing the Japanese move, it was stated, has not altered.

This was based entirely on the ground that intervention, however disinterested, might tend to antagonize the Russian people if it were undertaken without their consent or without their leave being asked.

## TRACTION CO. RAISES OFFER TO EMPLOYEES

Officers and Men Hope to Reach Wage Agreement.

President George E. Hamilton, of the Capital Traction, has made a compromise proposal to the union employees on his line that, indications were last night, will settle the wage controversy without arbitration.

Surprised the scale of wages he proposed ranged from 25 cents to 35 cents an hour. It is in effect, considerably larger than his original proposal of a straight two cent increase.

International Officer Here.

International Executive Patrick J. O'Brien, of Worcester, Mass., who has been summoned here to take charge of the negotiations on behalf of the Amalgamated employees, favors dealing directly with the company and avoiding arbitration.

A secret meeting of the employees was exceedingly lively, when a number of the union force in attendance proposed the complete rejection of the proposed scale of President Hamilton and a demand for compensation at the rate of 35, 35 and 40 cents an hour.

In opposing this, O'Brien declared that his long experience in the adjustment of wage controversies for the Amalgamated local led him to believe that better results could be obtained by direct dealings with the company officials, if the latter showed a disposition to be fair. When he was interrupted by opponents of his plan, O'Brien shouted:

Rest and Be Well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the South. No invalids, no children, no dogs, no cats.

## SOLDIERS AND WAR HEADS JOIN HANDS FOR VICTORY

Department Chiefs in Frank Conference Please Military Committee Senators; Will Meet House Members Today.

Direct contact between Congress and the administration in the conduct of the war was established last night when the Senate Military Affairs Committee conferred with the superwar council at the War Department.

This meeting was at the request of the Acting Secretary of War. The House Military Affairs Committee will have a similar session this afternoon.

First of Series.

This marks the first of a series of general conferences to be conducted weekly throughout the war, so Congress may know every step taken. It will represent the first tangible move to bring the efforts of Congress and of the administration together, for a successful prosecution of the war.

The harmonious co-operation of the civil and military forces will meet more than half way those critics of the administration who have been active in demanding a Congressional committee for the supervision of the war.

Frankly and bluntly the Super War Council laid its cards on the table. The members told where the army was ahead, where it was behind, and just the requirements in the field in France today. They freely admitted that the country was "far behind" in its aviation program. They showed that it was making satisfactory progress in the shipping program, although that had been somewhat delayed in the start.

Super War Board.

Secretary Crowell, and the other members of the Super War Council, except Gen. Crozier, were present, including Gen. March, chief of staff; Goethals, Weaver, Crowder and Sharpe, and Edward R. Stettinius, who recently has been given the task of supervising purchasing for the army. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, was not present, owing to illness. Senator Hitchcock acted as chairman, and with him were Senators Myers, Thomas, McKellar, Warren, Wadsworth, Sutland, and New and Frelinghuysen. Charts, diagrams and plans were spread out on the large conference table, showing the status of the troops in France. Informal talks were held by the generals and by the Senators, both sides saying frankly what they thought of the conditions of the various branches of the service. Cablegrams from Gen. Pershing were read to make clear the situation in the conference.

Various phases of the problems to be met in this country were presented, and the Senators and members of the council stinted themselves in criticism. Senator Hitchcock, after the conference, said:

"The whole situation is coming along satisfactorily. The war situation was visualized splendidly. We received full knowledge of the whole general situation. They showed where our army was behind and where ahead.

"The shipping situation is in satisfactory shape, but the aviation program is bad. It is very far behind. They told us that frankly and bluntly, so that we could take measures to see just how far behind we were. It was the fault of a committee, of which Mr. Snowden Marshall, is chairman, will go over the whole aviation situation, to speed it up and find where the fault lies. The committee was appointed by the President.

"The shipping problem is fast being systematized, the trips are being shortened and the delays in the French ports cut down."

Senator Chamberlain expressed the opinion that all of his colleagues were highly pleased with the results obtained in the first conference and the promises for the future.

## OHIO RIVER TOWNS MENACED BY FLOOD

Third Downpour Within 4 Months Causes Heavy Damage.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14.—Towns in the Ohio Valley are menaced by the third flood in four months. Heavy rains and consequent high water have tied up railroad traffic in the Ohio Valley and in the southern Ohio and in some western land slides cover the track for several feet.

At Adrian, W. Va., the desk of O. N. Neely, the station agent, was submerged by an inch of water while he was at work upon it.

The Little Kanawha River is rising rapidly and a number of railroad bridges have been swept away. To river is expected to go up to a stage of 55 feet here by Saturday or Sunday, according to the predictions of the weather forecaster.

## Hurley Inspects Two Government Shipyards

The shipbuilding yards at Baltimore were inspected yesterday by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board; Charles P. Peck, vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; other members of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, and several newspaper correspondents.

Chairman Hurley operated one of the pneumatic drills, boring several holes in the steel deck plates.

The two yards visited, the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company's yards at Sparrow's Point, expect this year to turn out ships to the amount of 164,000 tons.

SAYS DEITY AGAINST WAR.

Scranton, Pa., March 14.—Declaring in a vision God had instructed him not to go to war, Hayden Morgan, 25, a Scranton minister, today notified the draft board that he will not appear for examination.

An international authority, whose

## DYNAMITE PLOT UNEARTHED AT HOG ISLE YARD

245 Pounds of Explosive Is Largest Appropriation Found Hidden, Says Official.

SUSPECT RUSSIANS

Secret Service Investigating to Trace Source of Alleged Enemies.

Secret Service agents are probing at the great Hog Island ship yards to find out who hid 245 pounds of dynamite there.

This was made known yesterday at the hearing by the Senate Commerce Committee.

There are plenty of aliens upon the island. But these are Italians and Russians. There are no Germans or Austrians there.

One theory is that some of the Russian workmen with Bolshevik tendencies have planned to blow up the plant.

D. R. Kennedy, the manager of the Industrial Relations Department at the ship yard, let this cat out of the bag. He was explaining an item for the pay of guards.

Hidden Under Material.

"Recently," he said, "we have uncovered a total of 245 pounds of dynamite—sufficient to destroy the greater part of the plant. The stuff was scattered about in the yard and hidden under piles of materials, and in several instances buried. In one place we found twenty pounds secreted under a pile of materials."

The navy and the responsibility are fully with the money. Whether I am suitable is for someone else to say."

Formerly Drew \$12,000.

Mr. Goodenough received \$12,000 annually from Stone & Webster before he went to Hog Island.

In answer to questions he declared the number of shipyard men had been reduced from 50 to 32 but that 18 postponed for a time were now being constructed. He also said lack of steel was delaying work.

The navy has the first shot at steel," he explained.

Letters from Minneapolis citizens read by Senator Nelson scoffed at George B. Gillette, B. W. Harris and Leo B. Harris, all men from that city now occupying positions at Hog Island. One of the Harris receives \$12,000, the other \$8,500 and Gillette \$15,000. One of the letters said:

"The Hog Island crowd are more of a menace than the Kaiser, La Follette and the L. W. W."

Mr. Goodenough said that all three were experienced men and of great value in their work.

## U. S. WOMAN KILLED IN FRENCH AIR RAID

Among 100 Killed and 79 Wounded by Hun Flyers.

Paris, March 14.—One American woman was killed and an American man and woman were wounded in Monday's air raid over Paris, it was learned today.

Miss Wanda Caroline Martin, 22 years old, of Rockville, Center, was one of six killed in a hospital which was struck by a bomb.

She was a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker. Mrs. W. M. Phillips and Mr. Salzer were also killed.

The total casualties were 100 killed and seventy-nine wounded.

## First Concrete Ship Launched by America

A Pacific Port, March 14.—Launching ceremonies of the steamship Faith, the first reinforced concrete ocean-going vessel built in the United States, attracted thousands of guests and spectators here today.

The vessel is 225 feet long, forty-four feet wide and thirty feet deep and will carry 5,000 tons of cargo.

The launching was scheduled for the afternoon.

## \$4,325,000,000 VOTED FOR NAVY BEATS RECORD

Is Largest Appropriation Ever Approved in One Bill.

BIG SUM FOR FLYING

President Wilson Is Given \$100,000,000 to Spend on Defeating U-Boats.

America's sea fighters are to be backed next year with the biggest supply of money ever voted them.

The naval appropriation bill, finally approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday, carries \$4,325,000,000, the largest single naval measure ever proposed.

Although this is less by \$300,000,000 than last year's total naval appropriations, they came in four separate bills. Others are expected to come this year.

The surprise of the bill was a \$100,000,000 lump sum given President Wilson to dispose of as he may see fit on an anti-submarine program.

"We did not wish the country's enemies to know our building program, so we simply appropriated \$100,000,000 for small craft, and left it to the President to spend the sum as he saw fit," said Chairman Padgett.

The only limitation is that it be spent on "torpedo boat destroyers, submarine chasers and such other small craft, and for such and every purpose connected therewith as the President may direct."

To Push 3-Year Program.

Direction is also given in the bill for the completion of the next three years' building program at once, including one battle-cruiser, three battleships, three scout cruisers, nine fleet submarines, two fuel ships, one transport, one destroyer tender, one ammunition boat and one gunboat.

Construction of these has been held up by the difficulty in getting shipyard space. The navy therefore is authorized to continue greatly enlarging all its navy yard plants.

Personnel of the navy is ordered increased from 150,000 to 225,000, and the Marine Corps from 20,000 to 30,000.

Promotions in both the Marine Corps and the navy are assured by authorizing one new major-generalship of Marines, three temporary brigadier-generalships, two temporary colonels and twelve temporary lieutenant-colonels. To the navy are added 200 lieutenant-commanders to have, it is understood, command of small craft.

Millions in Naval Aviation.

For naval aviation, \$18,000,000 was authorized, which will more than double the present equipment. Other large appropriations are: Reserve ordnance supplies, \$50,000,000; new batteries for navy, \$48,305,520; ammunition, \$22,121,180; ordnance and ordnance stores, \$24,194,000.

Clothing and ration appropriations are the largest in history.

Appropriations for various navy yards are:

Charleston, S. C., a drydock, ultimate cost to be \$4,000,000 and present appropriation, \$1,100,000; dredging for the drydock to deep water, \$5,000,000 for the whole job and \$1,000,000 appropriated for present year. The two smaller appropriations are expected to keep the jobs moving until the 1920 bills are drafted. The dredging is to be for a 400-foot channel. The drydock and dredging items are "used," so that if the dredging proposal is defeated in either House, the drydock will be withdrawn by the committee.

Philadelphia, \$2,000,000.

Norfolk, Va., \$2,500,000.

Marine Corps, \$2,000,000.

Marine Corps, \$2,000,000.

Port Boston, S. C., \$10,000.

New Orleans, \$50,000.

## HOUSE VOTES APPROVAL OF RAILROAD BILL

Needs Only Signature of President Wilson to Make It Law.

By a vote of 308 to 36, the House approved the conference report on which the Senate acted Wednesday.

Only President Wilson's signature remains necessary to enact the measure into law. It will put under government control property valued at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000—a seventh of the nation's wealth.

It is two and a half months since President Wilson urged Congress to take "expedient action" on the measure. Several features of railroad nationalization—chiefly financial—have been postponed by the House. General McAdoo until final action of Congress.

Announcements of new policies by the director general are expected now by congressmen in the next two or three days.

Debate was perfunctory.

Democratic Leader Kitchen said he thought the protection allowed the short-lines was not all that could be desired, but that this defect was not sufficient to induce him to vote against the bill. Most men who voted against the bill are Westerners who think the measure over-generous to the roads.

Removal Pennsylvania Railroad City Ticket Office.

At the close of business Saturday, March 16th, the Pennsylvania Railroad City Ticket Office, at the corner of Fifteenth and G streets northwest, will be moved to its new location at 1219 New York avenue northwest, where business will be resumed at 8:00 a. m. Monday, March 18th, until further notice.—Adv.

## CLERKS' PAY INCREASE DELAYED IN HOUSE WHILE MEMBERS KEEP UP BICKERING OVER THE AMOUNT

U. S. Control of Phones and Street Cars Over Until April 8.

Wants More Money For Store Workers

ACTION WILL AWAIT NEXT DISTRICT MONDAY

House Committee Reported Favorably on Both Propositions Yesterday.

Now that the House has disposed of the profiteering bill aimed to prevent extortion in rents here in the District, Chairman Johnson said last night that he hoped to have the legislative decks soon cleared for action on the bills advocating government ownership of this city's telephones and street railways, which were favorably reported by his committee yesterday.

Neither of these bills can be given consideration in the House before next District Monday—April 8—without the granting of a special rule, which is unlikely; but it is certain that they will be taken up then with the bill which provides for the government ownership of telephones being given the preference.

Precedence of No Moment.

Representative Hilliard, of Colorado, who wrote the telephone report, said last night that he believed that his measure would be the first brought up, but this question of precedence was of no great moment. This bill provides that the Federal government shall take over and operate telephones in the District, with the Postmaster General designated as director general of the system.

It is known that Chairman Johnson and his committee were practically unanimous in their approval of the telephone measure. No record vote was taken, however, on either the telephone or street railway report.

Representative Crocker, of Ohio, wrote the favorable report on his bill which authorizes the District government to take over and operate the street railway lines in the District.

Third Measure of Kind.

Chairman Johnson's telephone bill is the third measure of this kind which he introduced in quick succession in the House within the last two weeks and there is every reason to believe that he will secure the same satisfactory action on it as he did on his anti-profiteering measure.

The Crocker bill for street railway ownership and operation in the District by the District government is the same measure which has been twice previously (favorably) reported from the House District Committee.

Representative Hilliard's report on the telephone ownership bill is particularly interesting in that it includes an exposé of the cost of the telephone system, which will ultimately cost a penny a call for telephone calls in Washington.

These estimates contemplate the purchase of the existing telephone plant in the District, the substitution of automatic equipment for the present manually operated switchboards, and the operation of the plant by the postal department.

Representative Hilliard's report points out:

The present charge for telephone service in the District of Columbia averages nearly 4 cents per message. The proposed initial rate under postalization is 2 cents per message.

The proposed ultimate rate is 1 cent per message.

A summary of the statements and estimates detailed here in and on the whole these proposed rates are based as follows:

Cost of existing plant, \$5,235,000.00.

Cost of converting to automatic, \$2,135,500.00.

Total first cost, \$7,370,500.00 or \$13.90 per station.

The House District Committee also favorably reported yesterday the bill introduced by Representative Dent, of Alabama, at the request of the War Department.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

## EXILE GRAND DUKE FOR ROYALIST PLOT

Petrograd, March 14.—(Delayed, March 14).—The Grand Duke Michael, arrested in connection with an alleged German-inspired plot to restore the monarchy and place him on the throne, has been exiled and sent to Perm, it was announced today.

(Perm is the capital of the province of that name. It is about 700 miles east of Moscow, near the Siberian border.)

Vandals are raiding government offices, stealing valuable furniture and paintings and carting them home or selling them on the street corners for a few rubles. Sailors are carrying off wagonloads of art treasures, loading them on ships and taking them to Kronstadt.

The government is so occupied with peace and the Siberian situation that it is unable to impose restraint on this looting.

Newspaper Men in Class 3.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 14.—Newspapermen were held to be entitled to enrollment in class 3, in the draft list, in a decision reached today by the district draft board on the ground that newspapers are necessary to the war's success.

## Wants More Money For Store Workers

Perhaps the most interesting amendment proposed during discussion of the \$120 flat increase for Federal employees yesterday was one introduced by Representative Robert Y. Thomas, Jr. of Kentucky, which would call upon "all department stores and all persons selling merchandise in the District" to pay each of their employees a wage of not less than \$12 per day.

Not satisfied with the liberality of these increases, Representative Thomas further provided in his amendment that "all newspapers published in the District pay each of their compositors, pressmen and reporters a wage of not less than \$4 per day."

Representative Thomas' amendment was knocked out on a point of order made by Representative Caldwell.

## LEADERS PREDICT SUM WILL BE NAMED

Crucial Test On Today, Preceded by Debate on Eight Hours.

With both the Senate and House centering their attention upon the Borland eight-hour amendment and every indication that a vote will be taken on it in both the Lower and Upper House before adjournment, today will probably prove the crucial one in the life of this now famous measure.

Immediately after the disposal of morning business the House, it is expected, will devote one hour to the discussion of Mr. Borland's amendment, which he injected into the flat wage increase committee amendment to the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill just before adjournment yesterday evening.

Predict \$120 Raise Will Carry.

Leaders in the House admitted last night that in all probability the \$120 flat increase as originally recommended by Chairman Byrnes would be accepted and no increase over this amount allowed.

Several attempts were made yesterday to increase this \$120 flat increase or to at least make the increase greater for those salaries under \$1,500. Each time these proposed amendments were voted down. Prominent among these was Representative Keating's amendment which would have granted the clerks an \$80 flat increase. Representative Hamilton, of Missouri, after signing upon the House floor, introduced an amendment which would have given all clerks receiving between \$400 and \$600 a \$200 flat increase and all clerks receiving between \$1,000 and \$1,500 a \$150 flat increase.

Favors Married Men.

Representative Cox, of Indiana, introduced an amendment which would have given the \$120 flat increase only to clerks who were married or who had dependent upon them and a \$60 flat increase to single clerks without dependents. This was voted down by a vote of 6 yeas to 4 nays.

Losing this point, Representative Cox introduced another amendment, asking that the \$120 flat increase apply only to those who are receiving \$1,500 or less, but this also failed of adoption.

Miss Rankin Takes Cudgel.

Miss Rankin was permitted two minutes in which to take up the cudgel in favor of the clerks. She made a forceful argument for the Federal employees, bringing evidence to show that the \$120 flat increase was insufficient in that it was not commensurate with the increasing high cost of living and that it did not permit the clerks "to live up to American standards."

Representative Nolan, of California, made the opening address in favor of the higher flat increase. He told the House he did not believe they were giving the clerks a "square deal" and that in his opinion they should fix a basis with a minimum of \$1 a day.

"How Can They Buy Bonds?"

"If Uncle Sam does not treat these clerks fairly how can he expect them to respond with the same patriotic fervor with which they have been buying bonds as they have been if they are now hardly making enough to keep them from starving?"

Applauded by friends of clerks in the gallery mingled with that of some members on the floor after Representative Nolan concluded, thereupon the Speakers warned listeners in the gallery that they must refrain.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, who led the opposition to the increase, which he pleases to call "a raid on the Treasury," caused a stir when he prefaced his argument by saying what he had to say would bring no applause from the galleries.

Sees Injustice to Soldiers.

Representative Rainey and others who opposed the increases made addresses which were intended to prove that it was an injustice to the soldiers over there in the mud trenches of France to spend such a gigantic

## ESCAPES WAR INJURY; BREAKS LEG AT MEADE

War Hero Breaks Leg in Motorcycle Accident.

Camp Meade, Md., March 14.—After fighting for three years in the trenches, participating in Verdun and other big engagements without sustaining the slightest injury, Lieut. Guy Le Breton, a French instructor here, is at the base hospital suffering with a broken leg.

The lieutenant was riding in a motorcycle sidecar when the motorcycle skidded and overturned.

Delaware House Ratifies "Dry."

Dover, Del., March 14.—By a vote of 27 to 6, the lower house of the State legislature this afternoon ratified the Federal prohibition amendment. The Senate has still to act.

## Efforts to Add to Proposed \$120 Flat Raise Was Voted Down.

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